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533 is also well-known as a composer of songs and instrumental music. At present, he is conductor of the Estonian Chorus in Stockholm, Sweden. August Topman (1882-) was an outstanding conductor of the mixed chorus of the Estonian Theater, and Raimond Kull (1882-) was impresario of the Estonian Opera at Tallinn, established at the beginning of Estonian independence.

533 874 Estonian independence provided a much-needed stimulus to the musical life of the nation. A conservatory at Tallinn, the Higher Music School at Tartu, and a Music School at Valga, all of which have done outstanding work, were established during that period, and provided the musical education for many young musicians who 533 became teachers and performers. Opera, orchestral music and ballet were performed at the

532 In modern Estonian art painting has been most popular. The first prominent Estonian artist was J. Köler (1826-99), who studied and worked in St. Petersburg and was elected a member of the Imperial Russian Academy of Arts. His portraits and landscapes could be classified as "realistic." Later on, many Estonians studied art in the Dusseldorf Academy of Art under the direction of Hoffmann and K. F. E. von Gerhardt. Konrad Mägi (1878-1925) was an outstanding landscape painter in the French post-impressionistic style. Nikolai Triik (1884-1940), an outstanding portraitist and engraver, cooperated closely with the Noor-Eesti writers group. Ado Vabbe (1892-) introduced cubism into Estonian art.

[874] At the beginning of Estonian independence the Pallas School of Arts was founded and served to encourage numerous young artists. The younger

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874 The 1934 school reform affected particularly the upper level schools, for it introduced a three- or four-year intermediate vocational school corresponding to junior high school, and a three-year higher vocational school which corresponded to gymnasium. This was a fairly flexible system, however, in that graduates of the junior high school were also admitted to higher vocational schools, while graduates of the latter schools were qualified to enter a university, providing that certain examinations were satisfactorily passed. There were agricultural, horticultural, technical and industrial, and commercial schools of the vocational type, as well as schools of business, economics and home economics.

In addition, there were so-called apprentices' schools with two-year courses of instruction in trade and industry for those graduates of

874 elementary schools who could attend only night school.

873 Some extension schools, with one- or two-year courses, were run in rural areas for graduates of elementary school who did not continue in any other kind of school. However, these proved to be rather unpopular. There were adult education schools also which provided work toward the maturity certificate.

The most important center of adult education during Estonian independence was the Estonian Educational League, established in 1923, with its seat in Tallinn. In 1939 there belonged to this League 480 adult organizations and 189 study groups. The Educational League, which functioned as an educational as well as a recreational organization, organized adult education in Estonia by means of special lectures, courses,

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875 be graduates of the university and, in addition, were required to receive professional training in the one-year didactical-methodological seminaries run by the university.

874 The most important institution of higher education in Estonia was the old Tartu University. Higher technical education could be acquired, beginning with the year 1920, at the Technical Institute at Tallinn, this name being changed to Tallinn Technical University in 1937. In 1939 there were 2,689 students enrolled at Tartu and 481 at Tallinn. Higher education in fine arts was given by the Pallas Art School at Tartu, a private school with a six-year course; Tallinn Conservatory which offered a complete advanced course in music; the Higher Music School at Tartu, a private school; and four music schools in other towns.

874 Tartu University was founded by the Swedish King Gustaf II Adolf, when Estonia was under Swedish rule, and it opened its doors as Academia Gustaviana on Oct. 15, 1632, with four faculties. The language of study was Latin, later Swedish. The University closed its doors several times during the wars which devastated the country. In the nineteenth century the University was dominated by the Russians, the language of instruction being first German and later, after 1889, Russian.

On Dec. 1, 1919, this Estonian university, named now Tartu University, was opened with festive celebration; the language of study was now Estonian.

874 645 Tartu University was subordinate to the Ministry of Education, being dependent on this ministry especially in its financial operation, but

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otherwise enjoying a wide autonomy and full academic freedom in its teaching activities. The highest administrator of the University was the Rector who was elected by the faculty for a three-year period. By the law of 1938 the Rector was appointed by the President of the Republic for a five-year period. The seven faculties, each of which was administered by a dean, were: theology, law, medicine, philosophy, mathematics and natural science, including geography, the veterinary faculty, and agriculture, which included forestry. Each of these divisions was free to use its own judgment in organizing and supervising teaching and the associated research institutions. The Faculty of Philosophy was formed according to Scandinavian and Finnish models; the other faculties followed more the examples of West European universities.

874 In 1940 there were: 114 professors, 42 docents, 46 lecturers, 9 readers and about 180 assistants at the University. One of the most difficult problems encountered in the beginnings of Tartu University was to find qualified teachers for all the chairs. A number of specialists were invited from abroad, especially from Finland and Sweden, but these left when native scholars proved themselves qualified for the chairs.

During the 20-year period (1919-1939) 5,751 students graduated from Tartu University, 26.7 per cent of this number being women. The tuition fee was 50 crowns per semester ($14). Needy and able students received scholarships and were freed from tuition.

Master's and doctor's degrees were granted by Tartu University. The doctor's degree required approximately three years of intensive

874 scientific work after the master's degree had been earned, plus the presentation of a printed dissertation to be defended at open session of the faculty. In the medical and veterinary faculties only a doctor's degree was granted.

814 874 One of the main aims of Tartu University was to cultivate an original Estonian science, to study the native country and its people, and to apply the results of these studies for the benefit of the people. The University under foreign rules had paid little attention to these problems.

Several new professor's chairs were established in such "national" sciences as the Finno-Ugric and Uralic languages, Estonian language and literature, the history of Estonia and other northern countries, folklore, ethnography, archaeology, etc.

000 There were 37 academic societies working

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177.87 for completely eliminating illiteracy in Estonia but their schemes were dropped when they realized that illiteracy in Estonia was no problem. The carefully built-up school system of Estonia was changed overnight to conform to the school system of the USSR. The duration of elementary school remained the same. An extra year was added to elementary school and this seven-year course was called an incomplete secondary school; after ten years of schooling the student is considered ready for the university. The vocational school system of Estonia, unfamiliar to the Soviet officials, was liquidated. Only the well established and popular College of Domestic Science at Tallinn was left in operation and re-named the Food Polytechnic.

New types of Soviet schools, called factory schools, and schools for future kolkhoz

874 functionaries were introduced, both of these being unpopular and with low enrollment.

565 871 Elementary school is now still compulsory and free of charge; even secondary school was announced at first to be free, but fees higher than in capitalistic Estonia and varying also according to the social origin of the students were soon introduced. This educational discrimination affected primarily those students whose parents had been employers of paid labor, or had belonged to the ecclesiastical profession, or were in other ways "enemies of the people." These children have had to pay exhorbitant fees--fees so high that they have had to drop out of school entirely.

871 727 The schools of the Estonian SSR were confronted with many handicaps, the biggest of these being the destroyed schoolhouses, the scarcity

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000 destroyed.

874 In the summer of 1940, and again in 1944 after
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661 the Nazi-German occupation, Tartu University became the State University of the Estonian SSR, subordinate to Moscow. The most striking losses during this war period had been suffered by the University's staff. There were only 23 professors and 19 docents and lecturers left of the entire prewar university staff--the rest of the staff were dead of deported (37), in exile (90), or had completely disappeared (22). All the instructors were purged and the undesirable elements among them were deported. Many instructors were brought in from the Soviet Union to fill those jobs formerly held by Estonian educators.

177. Fundamental changes have taken place in the
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874 organization of the University. The Faculty of

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Theology has been closed. The Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Science has been split in two parts: the Faculty of Physics and Mathematics and the Faculty of Biology and Geography. The Faculty of Economics has been transferred to the Polytechnic Institute in Tallinn, while the Faculty of Forestry has been made independent. A chair of Marxism-Leninism has been created and all students and instructors are required to attend classes and pass examinations in this subject. Although there is still a Rector, the real power of the University is now with the holder of the chair of Marxism-Leninism. All the extensive foreign contacts of Tartu University--the exchange of publications with over 2,000 scientific institutions--were put under the control of Moscow and were discontinued in many cases.

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874 565 According to Soviet sources, the University had 2,700 students in 1949, over half of them women, and all of whom are selected on the basis of their social origin, the "bourgeois nationalists" being deprived of a higher education.

814 The Academy of Arts and Sciences of the Estonian SSR was established in 1946 and is now the leader of all scientific research in the Estonian SSR. In 1949 there were 12 research institutes within the Academy. All other academic research societies have been liquidated and their properties turned over to the Academy.

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795 ecclesiastical problems within the Church.

In 1935 the new Church Constitution provided for some changes which were aimed at centralization.

659 The relations between Church and State were regulated in the 1920 Estonian Constitution where the separation of State and Church was estab-

● [874] [795] lished. The Theological Faculty, as well as a special chair for Greek Orthodox theology at Tartu University, the institution which trained the ministers, was maintained by the State. For country congregations the State granted a certain amount of land which was farmed mainly by the pastors.

871 In the beginning years of the Republic of Estonia religious instruction was excluded from public schools. By means of the 1923 referendum it was reintroduced again by an

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795 1937 had 851,060 members, 272,340 of whom paid their church fees regularly.

In the Greek Orthodox Church there were 212,764 members in 1934, the number of congregations being 158. Fifteen new churches were built during independence. For training of the priests a Greek Orthodox seminary was founded in the monastery of Petseri in 1933; higher education was given as before at Tartu University.

798 Relations between the different denominational churches in the Republic of Estonia were generally good and the Estonian people, being liberal in religious matters, had no serious differences among themselves or with other nationalities on religious grounds. The Estonians maintained amicable relations and cooperation also with the peoples of non-Christian faiths, the most numerous being the Jews.